(LIST YEAR.) THE (No. 2568.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1796.

BRUSSELS, *December* 2.

ALL is movement anew on the banks of the Rhine, on which military operations of the highest importance are on the point of being executed. The generals Jourdan and Kleber are gone to Coblentz; the general quarters of the army of the Sambre and Meuse. The division of general Marceau has been attacked near Simmein; and, after a very obstinate engagement, they were obliged to retreat. The environs of Coblentz furnished troops slowly, because they apprehended the Austrians would cross the Rhine there, from the great quantity of vessels which were collected in the river near them.

Whilst the Upper Rhine is desolated by all the powers of war, the Lower Rhine is far from being in comfortable circumstances. The Austrians are preparing to attack the republican corps who have taken a position behind the Sieg. The French will not hazard an attack in so bad a position, and are therefore about to abandon it. Harville and Hatry are retired towards Dusseldorff; Lefevre has repassed the Rhine at Cologne. The French labour with the greatest activity to fortify all the passages which the enemy may attempt, in covering the left bank with intrenchments and batteries.

Jan. 31. General Lefevre, who commanded the cantonments of the republican troops on the left banks of the Rhine, between Cologne and Bonn, has received orders to move to the right banks of that river, abandoned by general Caurent, who we understand has marched with his division to Holland, where fears are entertained concerning the intentions of the cabinet of Berlin. Lefevre has marched to Dusseldorff with a corps of about 7000 men, which is to be reinforced, in order to facilitate the communication between the banks of the Rhine as well as with the train of artillery, ammunition, and provisions. Near Ham another bridge has been established across the Rhine.

HAGUE, *November* 28.

Besides the measures adopted for the defence of the frontiers of Gueldre and the provinces of Groningen and of Over Yssel, it is a question whether an inundation shall take place on the side of the Yssel, to shelter the provinces from any sudden invasion. The preparations are directed by generals Daendelz and Gerick, under the inspection of the French general Moreau, who is the commander in chief in that part.

Troubles succeed rapidly here from one city to another. Scarcely had they been appeased at Amsterdam and Rotterdam when they broke out at Schoonhoven; the representatives of the people of Holland have appointed a commission of four members for the purpose of appeasing the discontents of the people.

MADRID, *December* 20.

According to letters from Cadiz, the French squadron is on the point of setting sail. Admiral Richery has taken measures to resist the English squadron, consisting of 7 sail of the line and 3 frigates, which are waiting for him at the Straits. Besides his force of 6 sail of the line and 3 frigates, he has armed several ships that have been captured from the English.

TURIN, *January* 8.

A reinforcement of 6000 men has been sent to gen. Colli; nevertheless the reports of a speedy peace are again circulated, and the edict that was published on the 5th instant, has been received with much satisfaction, inasmuch as it is supposed to strengthen the idea of an approaching peace. This edict suppresses the impost of a quarter upon all places, pensions, and annuities.

The minister of war hates the Austrians, and is for peace.

VIENNA, *January* 27.

General Clairfayt is again gone off to the army. Several regiments of horse are gone to Milan, and a great part of the troops intended for the army on the Rhine, are now ordered to march, to join that in Italy.

Jan. 30. A few days ago a courier arrived from Petersburgh, with the ratification of the triple treaty of alliance; and he brought also dispatches to the Russian ambassador at this court, the contents of which must be of importance, as he had an audience of the emperor immediately after, at the ending of which a courier was dispatched to London. The rumours of peace have since that time totally vanished, and it is assured that the war will be carried on with the greatest vigour, in consequence of the triple alliance.

Troops continue to march from Bohemia and Austria to Italy. More of them have lately received orders to march there.

The marshal count de Clairfayt is every day with the ministers of state baron Thugut.

Volunteers of every kind continue with redoubted ardour, which is an evident proof of the affection which the inhabitants of Austria bear to their august sovereign. Another considerable convoy of ammunition, attended by a large body of cannoneers, has just set off for Italy.

AMSTERDAM, *January* 30.

Accounts from Paris state, that not only a treaty of peace with Sardinia is on the point of being concluded, but also some steps have been made, tending to bring about a pacification with Great-Britain.

BERLIN, *January* —.

PRUSSIAN MEMORIAL.

(From Le Veridique, a French paper.)

"After having exposed all the services that Prussia has rendered in the course of this war for the defence of the empire; the re-capture of Mentz; the defeats experienced, the losses suffered by the armies, the destruction caused by the Polish insurrection, the exhausting of treasure, the evils of all kinds which military operations so actively carry on, so multiplied and to remote, produce, the memorial adds,

"What was the direct object of the convention of Pilnitz and of the association of the two principal powers of Germany? Was it not the re-establishment of the French monarchy in its former integrity? Did not his Prussian majesty assist with all the zeal which might be expected from his royalty? Must he not have been surprised at seeing his ally deviate from his primitive intentions, and appear to be less occupied with them than with the objects of making conquests, and of enriching himself with the spoils of the oppressed? In this situation his Prussian majesty could not but take a less lively interest in the political situation and interior government of France, and prefer to all other cares the care of delivering his subjects from the scourge of war."

DIET OF RATISBON, *February* 1.

On the 29th ult. the general assembly of the empire unanimously resolved, in all the three colleges, to pay the farther sum of one hundred Roman months. In the act of opinion of the empire sent to his Imperial majesty, it is stated, "That as the French government had refused to enter into negotiations with the German empire, it was absolutely necessary to carry into effect the decree of the empire, made on the 22d of December, 1794, for the express purpose of meeting such an event, to unite all their strength, and put themselves in both an offensive and defensive situation, so as to compel the enemy to comply with the wish of the head of the empire, and all the states, to conclude a peace on the grounds already specified; and that for this purpose the chest of the empire consents to pay one hundred Roman months, the payment of which to be made in four different payments, the first in four, and the three others at the end of six weeks successively; and that all the arrears are to be demanded with the greatest strictness."

COLOGNE, *January* 26.

The deputies of our city at Paris, give us in their letters great hopes of a general peace. The French, however, are making the most vigorous preparations to prosecute the war.

CHANTONAY, 28 *Nivose*.

We march from success to success. We run from victory to victory. Charette and his lieutenants are pursued with vigour, and the pursuit is maintained notwithstanding the season, which is very unfit for military expeditions. His troops no longer attempt to defend themselves. He wanders with the rest of the rebels. His soldiers come over to us by half hundreds at a time. Every day there are numbers of them taken and you know what lot is reserved for those rebels.

Yesterday and the preceding days, Charette was pursued to Creil de Vouruesond, and it appears he has taken refuge in the thick part of the wood with which that country is covered.

The 24th was distinguished by a discharge of musketry, such as we have not heard for a long time. Two of our columns fell in with Charette at the wood of Pontujan. He defended himself with a desperation which proved that he paid no regard to discretion; that he had little to risk, and not much to lose. The republicans charged him with a courage and intrepidity which announced the firm resolution they have formed of finishing this war. They immolated all these fanatic royalists.

The theatre of the war is carried into the left quarter of the route from Rochelle to Nantes. It is there that Charette, always in correspondence with Stofflet, the Chouans of Morbihan and Sapinaud, endeavours to gain some moments of repose for his soldiers, who are much harrassed. Then too, he fabricates a treaty *in petto*, with the republican generals, by his primary agents. It appears that this treaty never was made, and from thence it is seen that we are decoyed. We are certain of the person of Bejarris the elder. He has fled with the chevaliers, his brothers.

Thus, however, the moment in which we believed that peace was about to terminate the misfortunes of this unhappy country, we find it still retarded. It is necessary, therefore, to arm ourselves with courage and patience. It is necessary to bring up new forces, in proportion to the efforts that are made by our enemies.

VADO, *December* 27.

ARMY OF ITALY.

An English frigate has just arrived in this port, ignorant of Vado being no longer in possession of the Austrians. The French took possession of her amidst the cries of vive la republic.

The French army surrounds Levo, in which 4000 Piedmontese are shut up. The Austrians have entirely seceded from the Piedmontese army, and have retired to Alexandria—4500 men are blockaded by our centre column. The column on the right keeps 12,000 infantry and 6 squadrons of cavalry shut up in a village.

All the country of Genoa is covered with Austrian prisoners, whom we know not what to do with. Every moment brings us fresh details of the memorable victory which has been gained by our troops. The Austrians lost 12,000 men, all their magazines, and 110 pieces of cannon.

A part of the army is to be cantoned between Genoa and Nice.

NANTES, *January* 20.

General Hoche is arrived here, and to-day a proclamation has been issued through the streets, that the city is in a state of siege. Angers, Rennes, and Mans are also in danger.

This proclamation has been found necessary, in consequence of the audacity of the Chouans, who have organized themselves in the Morbihan country, and in the departments on the northern coast. Puisaye is at the head of the council which directs them. The Nantese legion is to do duty within the city.

The Chouans of Britany appear now more to be dreaded than those of La Vendee. Charette is at the last gasp, and his force seems to be quite exhausted. He is pursued without intermission, and deserters arrive from his army in numbers. He is now cooped up in the woods on the side of Creil de Vourfinaud. The war of La Vendee exists now only on the left side of the road leading from Rochelle to Nantes. Stoder and Sapinoud are with the Chouans in the Morbihan.

PARIS, *December* 4.

The loss which our armies have sustained for some time past, have made a considerable deficiency in different corps. Desertion has also assisted to heighten the deficiency. The directory has nominated Peyron, general of brigade, to cause all the young men of the requisition who are in Paris, to join the army. He has addressed them on the subject, in which he presses, in the name of his country, all those who may have been sick or wounded, to quit their homes, and return to the field of honour. He leaves them to the choice of the army they will join; but declares that if they do not pay respect to his invitation, he must employ against them all the severities of the law.

17 *Nivose*.

The minister of foreign affairs to citizens Blauw and Meyer, ministers plenipotentiary from the Batavian republic.

The good faith which the French have maintained with the Batavian republic, does not permit me to leave you ignorant of a measure into which the province of Zealand, is about to be precipitated.

It appears from a memorial of citizen Freregeau, engineer of the French republic, at Flushing, that the secret committee of Zealand, agreeably to the desire of the inhabitants of the isle of Walcheren, is determined to separate without reserve from the political body of the United Provinces.

The executive directory would have repelled such a proposition, even though it had been made officially; and I am charged to inform citizen Noel of it, to enable him to anticipate the suspicions which might arise from this imprudent step of Freregeau.

The directory expect your reclamations to prevent in future an act, which is at least indiscreet, from troubling the harmony and mutual confidence which ought to exist between the two governments.

The engineer Freregeau has been dismissed. You will see in this act of just severity a new proof of the frankness and fidelity which conduct the directory in all its relations with your government. It will doubtless prevent our ulterior proceeding on the part of

Zealand; but if the province has taken any ſtep of this nature, I ſhall conſider it a duty in you to prevent it.

(Signed) CH. DELACROIX.

Feb 5. The government are making the utmoſt endeavours to ſupply the armies with neceſſaries. Orders have been given to purchaſe proviſions and cloathing, and theſe orders will, it is ſaid, be ſpeedily carried into execution.

We have already mentioned the arret by which the directory have made a preſent of ſix horſes to general Jourdan. By a ſecond arret they have given him a ſabre and a pair of piſtols, from the manufactory at Verſailles. Never was preſent more wiſely given. All good citizens will rejoice at the gratitude teſtified by the directory to general Jourdan. But a ſimilar recompence will, without doubt, be given to general Pichegru, whoſe ſervices and whoſe glory are not leſs brilliant.

It is ſaid that the directory have given a new proof of their attachment to the conſtitution, by recalling Reverchon from Lyons, and directing him to repair to the poſt, where he ought to have been long ago, as he is a deputy

If this news is true, the directory will probably recal Freron alſo, who exerciſes at Carpentras the ſame dictatorſhip as Reverchon at Lyons.—He entered Carpentras at the head of an armed force; he ordered the gates of the town to be ſhut, the inhabitants to be diſarmed, and a great number of perſons to be arreſted. He exerciſes alſo, by his delegates, the ſame power in the principal places of the department of Vaucluſe.

General Perignon ſet out two days ago in quality of ambaſſador from the French republic to Spain.

LONDON, *February* 13.

A cabinet council was held laſt night upon the important intelligence received from Paris. The council ſat to a very late hour.

Stocks roſe yeſterday in conſequence of the news of the convention between France and the emperor, to 69 5-8, they ſell, however, in conſequence of the doubts that were entertained to 68 7-8.

The Omnium was at one time as high as 11. It left off at 9. This day at one o'clock the 3 per cents. were at 69 3-8, and the Omnium at 9 1-4.

A letter was received yeſterday in town from Deal, ſtating, that advices had been received there of the Dutch fleet having put to ſea.

Feb. 15. Advices were received this morning of the ſailing of the outward bound Weſt-India and other fleets, conſiſting of 400 ſail, from Cork, on Tueſday laſt.

A packet arrived at Weymouth from Guernſey, brings intelligence that the inhabitants of that iſland, having received accounts that a large military force has been collected on the coaſt of the former province of Normandy, are apprehenſive that the French entertain a deſign of making an attack upon Guernſey.

The lord lieutenant of Ireland has iſſued a proclamation, forbidding the exportation of corn, flour, or potatoes, from any of the ports of that kingdom, except in ſuch quantities as may be neceſſary for the crews of veſſels, during their voyages.

The lower orders of people in this country have of late been ſo much inured to the practice of faſting, that they will find no difficulty in complying with the injunctions of the proclamation of the Gazette of Saturday evening; but we have our doubts whether they would not more frequently wiſh ſucceſs to the war, if it produced a feaſt, inſtead of a faſt.

February 18.

MR. PITT'S DECLARATION.

The words made uſe of by Mr. Pitt, in the ſhort debate on Mr. Grey's motion, were, no doubt, carefully and deliberately weighed. That they might not be miſtated they have been ſent to the papers; and as we are deſirous of binding him to the words which he chuſes himſelf to publiſh, we readily give inſertion to the ſtatement which follows. His words were—

"That ſince his majeſty's meſſage had been delivered to that houſe, miniſters had taken every meaſure conſiſtent with the general intereſt of the country, and with the attention and regard due to her allies, to enable his majeſty to take any opportunity, either to meet overtures for negotiation, or to make ſuch overtures as might be found moſt expedient.

That no etiquette with reſpect to who ſhould make the firſt overture—no difficulty in finding a mode of making it, appeared to government to be an obſtacle to negotiation, if in other reſpects there appeared a probability of its leading to juſt and honourable terms, the great point being what proſpect there was of obtaining ſuch terms. Meaſures had been taken to aſcertain theſe points, and were now in train; and if the enemy were ſincere, they muſt lead to a negotiation.

Whether that negotiation would lead to a peace he could not ſay, becauſe that depended upon whether the exhauſted ſtate of the enemy would incline them to ſet on foot that negotiation with a view to a peace, very different to the terms of it from any which their public declaration for a long time paſt ſeemed to indicate, if this was not the caſe, he muſt ſay, a ſpeedy peace was impoſſible. He wiſhed ardently for peace, but he did not wiſh for any but honourable peace. The country had a right to expect it from its own ſtrength and reſources, and from a knowledge of the relative ſituation of France."

PORTLAND, *March* 19.

Extract a letter from a gentleman at Madeira, December 24, 1796.

"When we arrived here, the inhabitants were all ſtarving to death for proviſions. A veſſel which ſhould arrive here any time of the year loaded with proviſion and lumber would make a fine voyage—Boards ſell at 53 dollars a thouſand, flour at 23 dollars a barrel.

"Three days ago came to anchor in this road ſeveral Engliſh merchantmen, belonging to a large fleet from England bound to the Weſt Indies. They had experienced a very hard gale of wind—ſome of them periſhed: ſome were driven one way, and ſome another. Among thoſe which periſhed was the admiral.

"The French are not happy here—the Portugueſe are not friendly to them."

BOSTON, *March* 14.

Yeſterday morning arrived here the brig Diſpatch, in 35 days from St. Domingo; by her we learn that a French packet had arrived, and that a large fleet with a formidable body of troops were hourly expected. That American ſeamen in [illegible] ports were conſtantly preſſed on board the ſhips of war indiſcriminately—protection or no protection.

Alſo ſchooner ———, Blackmore, in 30 days from Jamaica, ſpoke no merchantmen—informs, that a ſchooner belonging to Mr. Tiſdale of this town, carried in there, had not had her trial, the captain, men, &c. put on ſhore without money, victuals or credit. Sunday the 6th inſt. was brought to by a Britiſh frigate, one other in company, after being fired at, hove his topſals to the maſt and hoiſted his colours, and coming very near to her he ſaw a man level his piece at him, which he fired, the ball entered captain B's cheek and came out of his mouth; the names of the officer and ſhip he could not learn—and that Jamaica was inveſted by 42 French privateers.

NEW-YORK, *March* 23.

About 5 o'clock laſt evening, merchants and politicians were ſet upon the wing on hearing it announced, that the ſhip Hunter, captain Whitlock, was coming to the wharf in twenty-nine days from Liverpool—in a few moments the Hunter's decks were crouded with citizens—the captain and people were apparently ſo ſtruck with aſtoniſhment at the eagerneſs of all thoſe aſſailants to be informed in one ſentence, who are conquerors on the Rhine—are there any proſpects of peace—is the ſedition bill paſſed—are the people yet quiet—how are the prices current, &c. &c. that they did not ſatisfy an individual with reſpect to any one of theſe important circumſtances.—We however, obtained a few papers from a budget which was received to the 20th of February, from which we are only able this day to give a conciſe abſtract.—

That on the 11th December, the bills to prevent ſeditious meetings, and for the better ſecurity of his majeſty's perſon, received the royal aſſent. That the communication between France and England was ſtopped about the middle of December, by order of the executive directory of the French republic—that the Auſtrian defeat in Italy is confirmed officially, as before ſtated, and the French were purſuing their victory—that the French under Jourdan and Pichegru had regained all the ground they had loſt. That a ceſſation of arms between the French and emperor had been agreed upon. That overtures for peace between France and England had been made.

That "in the ſitting of December 13th of the council of five hundred, a letter was read from the miniſter at war, ſtating, that the general St. Cyr, commandant of the left wing of the army of the Rhine and Moſelle, after a warm action, had taken Deux-Ponts, and driven the enemy beyond Homburg." That "the emperor and Sardinia both, we are told, inſiſt upon the *ſtatus quo*, and Great-Britain cordially joins with them. The ſtatus would certainly be advantageous to the former powers; becauſe the one would regain the Netherlands, and the other Savoy and Nice; but what would Great-Britain gain? A loſs, as the honeſt Iriſhman ſaid, for they muſt in that relinquiſh Corſica, cede the Dutch and French ſettlements in the Eaſt-Indies, and abandon the French territories in the Weſt-Indies. The ſtatus, it appears, is now the object of the war, that is, the war was undertaken for the mere purpoſe of reſtoring all things to the ſtate in which they were before the war! That vaſt damage had been done by other ſevere gales from January 20 to 28—ſeveral ſhips went to pieces. That another embarkation of 7000 troops was ſoon to take place for the Weſt-Indies. That lord Camden, at the opening of the Iriſh parliament, inſiſted on the meliorated ſtate of the war, and cited the victories of the Auſtrians, and ratification of the treaty with America—the delivery of the princeſs of Wales, and the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, as matters of congratulation!!!

It is worthy remark, that this veſſel brings intelligence 75 days later than we had before received.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 22.

A letter from Salem, Maſſachuſetts, dated 11th March, ſpeaking of the recent outrage on the American veſſels and ſeamen at Jeremie, informs, that the morning after the affair, a ſpirited memorial was preſented to col. Murray, the commandant at Jeremie: his conduct was manly, and the Americans were protected from further inſult. The Britiſh had 10 or 12 killed and wounded. They were armed with cutlaſſes, piſtols and muſkets—the Americans with ballaſt ſtones and billets of wood. One American was killed; he was ſhot through the heart, and belonged to Baltimore. He was buried with honour, and a label on his coffin, mentioning his name, and "This man was murdered by Reynolds." Another American was ſhot through the arm.

Another letter, of the 14th of March, ſays, that "a complaint was entered to the commander in chief on ſhore, who reprimanded the captain of the frigate, and he begged pardon of the Americans for the inſult.

Extract of a letter from Charleſton, (S. C.) dated March 8, 1797.

"By captain Whipple, in 14 days from Dominica, we learn, that packets were arriving two or three of a day from Martinique at Dominica; the accounts brought by them were, that 115 ſail of Britiſh tranſports had arrived at Barbadoes, excluſive of a number of heavy ſhips of the line. Captain Whipple ſaw a letter from a merchant in Barbadoes to the Britiſh agent for troops at Dominica, which gave poſitive accounts of the arrival of 75 ſail. The tranſports were ſaid to have arrived ſcatteringly.

"Captain Whipple likewiſe informs, that the Engliſh had taken Mariegalante, and ſtationed one thouſand men there, intending it as a hoſpital for their ſick and wounded."

March 23. By the ſhip Hamburg Packet, captain George Clay, arrived this day, in 28 days from Liverpool, we have received late Engliſh papers; from them the following *important intelligence* is ſelected.

The Hamburgh Packet had the remarkably quick paſſage of 24 days from land to land.

LONDON, *February* 4.

THE ARMISTICE.

Authentic conditions of the armiſtice agreed upon by the Auſtrian general Kray, and the French general Mareau, as plenipotentiaries of the generals in chief of the two parties.

I. From the date of the 31ſt of December 1795, hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe between the two armies; and ſhall not be renewed till the party deſirous to break the truce, ſhall have given to the other ten days previous notice.

II. This notice ſhall be given in writing, and be ſent by an officer, who ſhall remain as an hoſtage till the ten days have elapſed.

III. The poſitions of the two armies, and of their advanced poſts, ſhall remain exactly on the ſame footing as at preſent, with the exception of ſuch changes as may afterwards be agreed on. If any miſunderſtanding ſhall ariſe on this head, the officers of the advanced poſts ſhall ſettle the difference.

IV. Neither of the parties ſhall enter into a paſs, which has not been previouſly evacuated by the other.

V. The patroles ſhall not extend beyond their line.

VI. The Auſtrian advanced poſts ſhall remain in their preſent line, from Eckenhauſen to Koppſtein; from this point they ſhall extend towards the Simmernbach, towards the Thaun, beyond the Nahe; and on the other ſide of that river, all the way to Neuenkirchen, from which they ſhall be drawn out from Ottweiler, along the river Bleiſs.

VII. The French troops ſhall occupy the line of Nierdiebach, Mauriſbach, Fœlhaus, Gellweiler, Creynon, Arweiler, Breunel, Morſcheid, Herborn, Veitoroth, Volſmerbach, Idar, and Nockneithal, and ſhall extend along the Nahe, all the way to Selbach, and along the river Bleiſs, all the way to Ottweiler.

VIII. The paſſes which are not occupied by the advanced poſts, ſhall remain unoccupied. None ſhall be permitted to come there, except thoſe guards which the troops who evacuate them ſhall leave behind.

Feb. 6. The Nemiſis frigate, capt. S. H. Linzee, was built in 1780; on her return from Salonica to Smyrna ſhe got on ſhore near the Dardanelles, within the limits of the Ottoman Porte, and while in that ſituation was captured by three French frigates; they have alſo taken a large ſhip, ſaid to be a Ruſſian, and ſent her into Candia; one of the French frigates is diſmaſted.

All the maſters of the neutral veſſels which will ſail between Dover and Calais have been prohibited by government, under ſevere penalties, from taking on board any paſſengers going to France.

The national convention propoſed to be called, in order to convert the diſunited provinces into a Frenchified republic, bids fair to increaſe the flames of war in Europe. The power and the intereſt of Pruſſia will be ſo much affected by this meaſure, that its monarch can no longer befriend the French by his neutrality, with any regard to his own ſafety.

The laudable oppoſition which the provinces of Zealand and Frieſland have made to this, as they truly ſtyle it, abſurd and impolitic meaſure, is to be overcome by the means of popular commotions, foſtered by the agents of France, and countenanced by ſome of thoſe municipal officers, whom the modern ſyſtem of revolution politics has introduced among the unfortunate Dutchmen.

The armiſtice has now continued ſeveral weeks—but we ſee very few features of returning peace. Another month will probably diſperſe this air blown bubble. It is the happineſs of this kingdom, that we are prepared for war; which, great as are its inevitable evils, is ever to be preferred to a daſtardly and diſhonourable pacification.

The Dutch flatter themſelves, that by the ſpring they ſhall have 30 ſhips of the line to meet us; this ſeems to be the utmoſt force they can muſter on the water; and if this be all, with our immenſe and well diſciplined force, we have little to fear. At this moment Great-Britain is the match for all Europe on the ſeas.

Sir Ralph Abercrombie, commander in chief, with generals Campbell and Dundas, are to go out immediately. It is ſuppoſed they will proceed in a faſt ſailing frigate. They are to be immediately followed by ſix or eight regiments, to be completed to 1000 men each, who will go out in the ſhips that have ſuſtained the leaſt damage, and which, it is to be preſumed, from the exertions making, will be ready in about 14 days.

The regiments intended for the reſerve, that have in part returned, are to be diſembarked, and to go out with the December fleet.

The Eaſt-Indiamen are to remain at Spithead, the troops under the command of gen. Campbell. The

West-Indiamen and ſmaller tranſports are to lie at Cowes. Generals Dundas and Morſhead command the troops in them. By a letter from Geneva, dated Jan. 13, we learn, that confident hopes were there entertained of a ſpeedy peace between the king of Sardinia and the French; and that the exchange between Turin and Switzerland, loſes 35 per cent.

There are now in the roads at Spithead 76 men of war ready for ſea, notwithſtanding the continued tempeſt, beſides what are in the docks and harbour.

Feb. 11. Early this morning we received, by expreſs, Paris papers to the 10th inſt. inclusive, an inſtance of diſpatch which has never been equalled.

That of the 10th is moſt particularly important, as it contains a meſſage from the executive directory, with a preliminary convention for PEACE, ſigned on the 5th inſt. at Baſle, between the count Lehrbach the Imperial miniſter, and M. Barthelemy, ambaſſador from the French republic.

We give as follows this important paper:

Preliminary Convention for PEACE.

In the ſitting of the council of elders of the 20th Pluvoiſe, (February 9th) at the moment they were about to riſe, the executive directory announced to the convention the following important paper, accompanied by a meſſage which breathed the warmeſt wiſhes for the ſucceſs of negotiations which will finally give peace to France and to Europe.

His majeſty the emperor, and the French republic, equally animated with a deſire to put an end to the war which divides them, by a ſolid and general peace, which may comprehend them and their allies, have named their plenipotentiaries for this negotiation, viz. his majeſty the emperor, his miniſter of ſtate the count Lehrbach; and the French republic, the French citizen Barthelemy, its ambaſſador in Switzerland; who, after exchanging their full powers, have concluded the following

PRELIMINARY CONVENTION.

I. There ſhall be a general armiſtice, and a full ceſſation of hoſtilities for four months, between the armies of the emperor and thoſe of the empire on one ſide, and thoſe of the French republic on the other; in which ſhall be compriſed all the powers allied to his Imperial majeſty who ſhall ſignify their conſent to this convention in the ſpace of one month.

II. The two contracting powers ſhall be bound to regard as the baſis of all future negotiation, the integrity (the unity) of the Germanic body on the one ſide, and the renunciation of all pretenſions incompatible with the independence and the dignity of the French republic on the other.

III. His Imperial majeſty engages that the members of the Germanic body, who may have feudal rights or pretenſions in the ci-devant provinces of Lorrain and Alſace, or in whatever other part of the territory of the French republic, ſhall wholly renounce thoſe rights and pretenſions; and he will employ his good offices with his holineſs the pope, to make him formally cede all his pretenſions to the city of Avignon, and the county Venaiſſin.

IV. The troops of the French republic, ſhall evacuate, within a month after the ſigning this convention, thoſe parts of the ſtates of the Germanic body which they may occupy.

V. There ſhall be formed, within a month, a congreſs in the city of Aix-la Chapelle, to which the two contracting parties ſhall ſend their miniſters; and the other belligerent powers ſhall be invited to ſend ambaſſadors to negotiate a general peace, under the mediation of their catholic and Pruſſian majeſties.

VI. The French republic ſhall retire its troops from the territory of the republic of the United States, with the exception of the city of Maeſtricht; under the expreſs condition that all other powers ſhall reſpect the independence of that republic, and that no foreign force ſhall enter its territory.

VII. The French armies ſhall continue to occupy all the conquered country which is not herein ſpecified, until its fate ſhall be determined by a general peace.

Done at Baſle, 5th February, 1796, the 16th of the month Pluvoiſe, and the 3d year of the French republic.

Signed { Le Comte LEHRBACH, FRANCOIS BARTHELEMY.

Paris, Feb. 10. The enthuſiaſm which the reading of the convention concluded with Auſtria produced in the council of elders, leaves no room to doubt but it will be attended with the happieſt effects.—The louis was yeſterday 4150.

The foregoing "preliminary convention for peace," between the Emperor and the French republic, has turned out to be an impudent forgery.

Annapolis, March 31.

Fourth Congreſs of the United States.

At the firſt ſeſſion, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on Monday the ſeventh of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five.

An ACT providing relief, for a limited time, in certain caſes of invalid regiſter.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That the ſecretary of the treaſury be, and he is hereby empowered to allow to ſuch veſſels and their cargoes, whoſe regiſters have already, or that ſhall, before the cloſe of the preſent ſeſſion of congreſs, become invalid, by reaſon of a non compliance with the terms of the fifth ſection of the act "concerning the regiſtering and recording of ſhips or veſſels," the ſame privileges and benefits, they would have been entitled to, if no ſuch invalidity had taken place: *Provided,* it ſhall appear to him, that ſuch non-compliance did not proceed from wilful negligence or an intention of fraud: *And provided alſo,* that a new regiſter ſhall be obtained, in the manner preſcribed by law, for ſuch veſſels reſpectively, as may now be within the United States, within ninety days from the paſſing of this act; and for others, within the ſame time after their firſt arrival within the United States.

JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the houſe of repreſentatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-preſident of the United States, and preſident of the ſenate.

Approved, March the tenth, 1796.

GEO. WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States.

Depoſited among the rolls, in the office of the department of ſtate.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary of ſtate.

MAP OF MARYLAND.

Griffith's Map of Maryland, Sold by *John Shaw.*

Annapolis, March 30, 1796.

To be Sold,

A HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN, about nineteen or twenty years of age, with a male child about ſeven months old; ſhe has been accuſtomed both to domeſtic ſervices and to the work of a farm, and will be ſold for a term of eight years; the child, for twenty-one years. Apply to the PRINTERS.

March 30, 1796.

I WILL ſell that corner LOT, in Upper Marlborough, which I lately occupied, with the improvements thereon, conſiſting of a dwelling houſe, containing three ſpacious rooms and paſſage on the firſt floor, two large chambers on the ſecond, a large garden and yard, well paled, &c. Its vicinity to the court-houſe and public offices, renders it an eligible ſituation for a merchant or inn-keeper; the purchaſer, on giving a bond with approved ſecurity, will be indulged with a year's credit. The terms, which will be moderate, may be known by applying to Mr. JOHNSON M. O'REILLEY, near Upper Marlborough, or the ſubſcriber, in Annapolis.

HUGH MAGUIRE.

Annapolis, March 29, 1796.

Archibald Golder

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public, that he has opened a DRY and WET GOODS STORE, in the houſe of his nativity, in Weſt-ſtreet, in the city of Annapolis, where he intends conſtantly keeping a very extenſive aſſortment of goods, of the firſt quality, which he is determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices; being ſolicitous to pleaſe, he will ever exert himſelf to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who will obligingly give him their cuſtom.

He likewiſe intends to tranſact the conveyancing buſineſs, and from his long experience he hopes to have it in his power to give general ſatisfaction.

He wants to hire two ſober, honeſt, and attentive labourers; and to employ two young men to act in the ſtore.

For SALE,

One two ſtory brick HOUSE, ſubject to a ground rent of £4 5 0 ſterling; two ſecond hand ſingle top CARRIAGES, and a negro GIRL, about 15 years of age, ſhe can be recommended; the loweſt price is £.75, to any perſon in Baltimore, the city of Annapolis, or vicinity.

To RENT,

Three ſmall framed dwelling HOUSES.

March 27, 1796.

A STRAY MARE,

WAS taken up as a ſtray, on the 19th of March, 1796, a ſmall bay MARE, about four or five years old, without brand or any other perceivable mark, by the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near South-river ferry. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.

L. ROBINSON.

ALL perſons having claims againſt HENRY WARFIELD, late of the city of Annapolis, attorney at law, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them to the ſubſcriber for ſettlement, and all thoſe indebted to the deceaſed will be pleaſed to call and pay the amount to

THOMAS WARFIELD, Adminiſtrator.

N. B. All thoſe perſons who employed the ſaid Henry Warfield as an attorney, are hereby informed that all his *law papers* are lodged in the hands of RICHARD RIDGELY, Eſq; of Annapolis, and are ſubject to the directions of thoſe entitled to receive them.

Head of Severn, March 22, 1796. T. W.

To be SOLD, on Monday the 11th day of April next, at the ſubſcriber's,

A GREAT variety of valuable houſehold furniture, conſiſting of FEATHER-BEDS and FURNITURE, &c. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

RACHEL STEVENS.

Annapolis March 24, 1796.

WANTED to HIRE,

A NEGRO BOY, as a waiter, in a ſmall family, on a plantation in the neighbourhood of Annapolis; the higheſt wages will be given to any who can be well recommended. Alſo one for a gardan and plantation work. Inquire at the printing [illegible]

HIGH FLYER,

Will ſtand this ſeaſon, to cover mares, at South river ferry, four miles from Annapolis, from the 15th of April to the 15th of July, at ſix guineas and one dollar for each mare, if credit is expected, but three guineas and one dollar will be taken if ſent with the mare, or paid at the end of the ſeaſon.

HIGH FLYER was bred by Richard Tatterſall, got by his High Flyer, which covers now in England at thirty guineas a mare, and never was beat.

THISTLE, the dam of High Flyer, was got by Syphon, ſhe was the dam of Mr. Hutchiſon's Thittle, which was own brother to High Flyer, who was a good runner, his grand-dam by Cade, ſhe was the dam of Mr. Shatto's hunter Omnium, Herald, Miſs Barforth, &c. his great-grand-dam by Partner, ſhe was the dam of Toy, Madam, the dam of Twig, Drowſy, Toriſmond, Alcides, the dam of Young Cade, the dam of Omnium Filly, by Cade, the dam of Privateer and Villager, all capital runners, his great-great-grand-dam by Makeleſs, Brimmer, Placea White Turk, great-grand dam of Carouch, Dodſworth, Layton Barb Mare.

JOHN CRAGGS.

A large lot will be enclos'd for favourite mares at 3/0 per week, but not accountable for eſcape or accident.

RAN away, on the evening of the 18th inſtant, negro DANIEL, thirty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, very black, his legs very ſmall and feet remarkably long for one of his ſize; he has loſt a part of one of his ears, his teeth are very long and remarkably yellow; had on when he made his eſcape a new cotton jacket and trouſers of the ſame, an under waiſtcoat of brown cloth, patched with white, a round hat, a pair of negro ſhoes, cut down a ſmall diſtance before to prevent them from preſſing the upper part of his feet, with nails in the ſoles and heels, and an old pair of yarn ſtockings; his wool is ſhort, having been not long ſince cut off. He has been ſeveral times on theſe trips, and has been in Baltimore, Frederick, Leeſburgh and Alexandria gaols, and taken from the latter in July laſt. It is expected he will change his dreſs, and that he may have a paſs, as he had when laſt out one, which he ſays he had from a perſon in the neighbourhood. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for ſecuring him, ſo that he be had again, if thirty miles from home, or FIVE POUNDS, if a leſs diſtance.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

February 26, 1796.

To be SOLD,

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE, in a pleaſant part of this city.——Apply to the PRINTERS.

Annapolis.

For SALE,

AN elegant PHAETON, built on the moſt faſhionable conſtruction, with a ſet of the beſt London plated HARNESS. The carriage is in no manner injured. Apply to the printers hereof.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the next April court of Anne-Arundel county for a commiſſion to mark and bound the lines of the following tracts of land, viz. the fifth line of a tract of land called BARWELL'S PURCHASE, alſo the fifth line of a tract of land called LOCKWOOD'S GREAT PARK, and the fourth line of a tract of land called LOCKWOOD'S PARK, they being contiguous and adjoining to the land now the property of the minor heirs of AARON PARISH, deceaſed; all the other lines of the ſaid lands are contiguous to and adjoining the lands in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber.

THOMAS NORRIS, of THOMAS.

March 7, 1796.

TAKEN up as a ſtray by ROBERT REYNOLDS, living near Elk-Ridge Landing, a dark brown horſe COLT, about twelve hands high, three years old the enſuing ſpring, has a ſtar and ſnip in his face, and one hind foot white. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

TAKEN up on the ſhore of Cheſapeake Bay a BATTEAU, about fifteen feet long, marked on the inſide of her ſtern SWIFT of BALTIMORE. The owner thereof is requeſted to make application to

RICHARD IRELAND.

Calvert county, March 6, 1796.

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by the ſubſcriber, living at South river ferry, in Anne-Arundel county, a red COW, about five or ſix years old, marked with a crop and ſlit in each ear, and has ſome white on her belly and the end of her tail. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

JASPER EDWARD TILLY.

March 1, 1796.

An APPRENTICE Wanted at this Office.

The subscribers, appointed by the decree of the honourable the chancery court for the state of Maryland trustees for the disposal of the real estate of ALEXANDER FRAIZER, late of Calvert county, deceased, and of JOHN ALEXANDER FRAIZER, his brother, and heir at law, will, on the twelfth day of April next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, offer at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, all the LAND devised to the said Alexander Fraizer and John Alexander Fraizer by their father, viz.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, lying in the county aforesaid, containing about nine hundred acres, the greater part of which abounds with heavy timber of every kind, about three hundred acres thereof is valuable meadow land; the improvements are, a neat and convenient dwelling house and kitchen, a milk, corn, and still house, several negro quarters, necessary out houses, and three tobacco houses, the most of the above improvements in good repair. There are also on the premises three apple orchards of good fruit. This valuable property lies within three miles of Chesapeake Bay, twenty-five from Annapolis, sixty from Baltimore-town, forty from the Federal city, and four from Lower Marlborough, on Patuxent river, where fish, oysters and wild fowl, may be easily had in their seasons, is situated in an agreeable neighbourhood, near to houses of worship, and convenient to mills. The above tract of land will be sold in one or more lots, as may appear to be most adviseable at the time of sale. The purchaser or purchasers must give bond, with security, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money within three years from the day of sale, and for the payment of the interest thereof annually. Should the day appointed prove rainy, the sale will commence on the first fair day thereafter. Any person desirous of viewing the premises may apply to JOSEPH SPRIGG, who will give every information.

The creditors of the said Alexander Fraizer are, in pursuance of the said decree, hereby required to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the honourable the Chancellor within six months after the day of sale.

HENRY RIDGELY, and JOSEPH SPRIGG, } Trustees.

HAWTHORN RIDGE
For SALE.

To be SOLD, on the twenty-fifth day of April next, on the premises,

THAT valuable estate, containing a thousand and seventy-five acres of land, in Anne-Arundel county, and state of Maryland, distant twelve miles from Annapolis, twenty-four from the capitol in the city of Washington, thirty-five from Baltimore-town, one from Patuxent river, and six from the Chesapeake; the improvements are, a new handsome framed two story mansion house, forty-four feet in length and twenty-four in breadth, commanding an extensive and beautifully variegated prospect, cellar, kitchen, pantries, housekeeper's room, stable, overseer's house, tobacco houses, and negro quarters; there are a great number of streams of water running through said tract; it abounds with rich low grounds, which may be watered at will, and converted into timothy meadow of the first quality, *at least one hundred acres*; upwards of four hundred acres of said estate are in rich woods, consisting of oak, hickory, poplar, mulberry, and black walnut, &c. &c. which must render it peculiarly valuable on a consideration of the scarcity of wood and timber in the adjacent country; the soil is rich, and as a part of it is adapted to the produce of small grain and part to tobacco and Indian corn, it presents an object well deserving the attention of the gentleman farmer, or planter. This estate can boast as many advantages as most in the United States; if elegance and locality of situation, salubrity of air, and fertility of soil are sufficient inducements to invite attention, *Hawthorn Ridge* unites them in a desirable degree. Terms of sale will be, a moiety of the purchase money to be paid on delivery of possession of seven hundred acres, including the dwelling house and its appertenances, which will be in ten days after the sale, and the balance in three equal yearly payments, with interest. Three hundred and seventy-five acres of said land are leased for a term of years, to reputable and industrious tenants, rendering a profitable rent. The purchaser must mortgage the premises as a security for the balance of the purchase money.

BENJAMIN GALLOWAY.

Chew's Farm, Washington county, Maryland, March 7, 1796.

A HOUSEKEEPER
Wanted on hire in this City.

A HOUSEKEEPER who understands her business, and who can come well recommended for her industry, œconomy, and integrity; to such an one liberal wages will be given—Inquire of the printers of this paper.

Annapolis, February 22, 1796.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber intends to petition the next Prince-George's county court, for a commission to mark and bound a certain tract of land called and known by the name of GISBOROUGH MANOR, lying in Prince-George's county, according to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

JOHN ADDISON, Junior.

February 8, 1796.

Washington Canal Lottery, No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised us, the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a canal through the city of Washington, from the Potowmack to the Eastern Branch harbour. The following is the scheme of No. I.

Viz—1 Prize of	20,000	dollars	20,000
1 ditto	10,000		10,000
7 last drawn tickets, each	5,000		35,000
5 ditto	1,000		5,000
10 ditto	400		5,000
20 ditto	100		2,000
55 ditto	50		2,750
5750 ditto	12		69,000
To be raised for the canal,			26,250
5847 Prizes,			175,000
11653 Blanks, not two to a prize.			
17500 Tickets at 10 dollars			175,000

The commissioners have taken the securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this lottery will commence without delay as soon as the tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, February 9, 1796.

WENT away, on the twenty-sixth day of December, a negro man who calls himself NED BROOKES, has one of his ears cropt, and a mark on his mouth, five feet six inches high, and about forty-five years of age; had on when he went away, a blue round jacket, and brown trousers and jacket; the rest of his cloaths unknown, as it is probable he may change them; he carried off with him a negro woman named HANNAH, about eighteen years of age, and five feet high, very black, shews a great deal of white in her eyes, has broad teeth, and a burn on one of her feet; she had on a striped country cloth petticoat, patched with blue cloth, brown cotton jacket, and a pair of coarse shoes and stockings; she also took with her a white jacket and petticoat, a calico one, and a new hat; she is very handy about a house. I will give TEN DOLLARS reward if taken up in the county, and TWENTY DOLLARS if brought home; if out of the county FIFTEEN DOLLARS, and if brought home THIRTY; if out of the state THIRTY DOLLARS, and if brought home SIXTY.

THOMAS LANE.

February 13, 1796.

NOTICE.
To be SOLD, the following tracts of LAND,

THE tract whereon the late STEPHEN STEWARD, sen. lived, containing about 40 acres of land, situated on West river, the improvements consist of a good dwelling house, sufficient for a large family, a good kitchen, and every other necessary out houses; on the said tract is also the ship-yard, where the late Stephen Steward, sen. carried on his ship-building. Several other tracts of land, adjoining each other lying on Deep Creek, in the Swamp, containing upwards of 600 acres, with all necessary improvements thereon; one lot of land containing 49 acres, lying in the Swamp; one tract containing 87 acres; one tract containing 27 acres, the greatest part of it in timothy; two lots, part of Anne-Arundel Manor, one of 83 acres, the other 96 acres, all the above parcels of land lying in the neighbourhood of West river, and are valuable. One tract of land, lying near Herring Bay, containing 100 acres; one lot of ground, lying in Lower Marlborough, on Patuxent river, whereon is a good dwelling house. All the above lands are sold for the benefit of the creditors of the late Stephen Steward, sen. A liberal credit will be given to the purchaser or purchasers, on giving bond with good security, but no conveyance to be executed until the purchase money is paid. The title is unquestionable, the lands being sold under deeds from the heirs at law, and with the consent of the judgment creditors, and the surplus to be applied to the discharge of the late Stephen Steward, sen. his debts.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

West river, February 9, 1796.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that the two HOUSES and LOTS, in the city of Annapolis, formerly occupied by Mrs. OUSER WILKINS, are for sale. The terms may be known by application to Messrs. ZACHARIAH and LEWIS DUVALL.

HENRY DAVIDGE.

February 8, 1796.

HAVING suffered much loss by trespasses on my plantation near this city, I now give notice, that I will prosecute all those who commit the like in future.

BENJAMIN OGLE.

August 22, 1795.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, I shall EXPOSE to PUBLIC SALE, at Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county, on Monday the 4th of April next,

THAT valuable tract of LAND, late the property of BENJAMIN BROOKES, late of said county, deceased, supposed to contain between five and six hundred acres, lying near Upper Marlborough, and within twelve or fifteen miles of the federal city; this property will be sold on a credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security for the purchase money, one half to be paid, with interest, within one year, and the other half, with interest, within two years from the day of sale.

It is ordered by the decree aforesaid, that the creditors of the said Benjamin Brookes, deceased, do produce their claims, with the vouchers and proofs thereof, to the chancellor, within six months from the day of sale of said land.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Trustee.

STOP THIEVES.
Six Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, this day, two negro men, each named WILL, one about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, 22 years old, a slender, streight made, handsome fellow, light complexion; had on when he went away, a gray fearnought jacket, with blue cuffs, white halfthick trousers, a felt hat, and gray store stockings; took with him an old blue superfine cloth coat with yellow metal buttons, and old silk waistcoat, &c. The other about 5 feet 8 inches high, 25 years old, a strong well made fellow, has a down surly look when spoken to, light complexion; had on when he went away, a country cloth jacket, waistcoat and breeches, much worn, white yarn stockings; but as they are artful cunning fellows, it is probable they may change their names and cloaths, and pass for free blacks, being well acquainted in Annapolis, but suppose they will make for Calvert county, as the first came from the mouth of Patuxent, St. Mary's, the other from Mr. John Ireland's, Bay side. Whoever takes up said negroes, and secures them, so that I get them again, shall be paid the reward above, or THREE POUNDS for either, and, if brought home, all reasonable charges, by

JOSEPH LEONARD.

N. B. These fellows may probably make for Baltimore.

Hill's Delight, February 9, 1796.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, at Nanjemoy, in Charles county, on the 20th inst. a dark coloured mulatto lad, about twenty years old, slender made, and very likely, named BILL, or WILL, and commonly passes amongst those who know him by the nickname of M'DANIEL, has a small scar on the upper part of his forehead, which may be discovered on close examination, and has several warts on one or both of his legs about the ankles, dresses himself remarkably neat, has a variety of good cloathing. This lad is well known to gentlemen of the turf, having rode for several purses in Virginia and Maryland. He stole and carried off with him a sorrel horse, about fourteen hands high, six years old last spring, with a narrow blaze down his face, both hind feet white, and branded with the letter B. There is some reason to believe he will attempt to get into Kent county, in the Delaware state, and pass himself as a free man: FORTY DOLLARS shall be paid for the boy, and TEN for the horse, if secured so that I get them again.

JOHN THOMAS.

Maryland Dec. 24, 1795.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS,
At the Printing-Office.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in the month of May last, a mulatto woman named MARY, about twenty-one years of age, she took her only child with her, a handsome mulatto boy, about three years old, it is supposed she is in the city of Annapolis, or the neighbourhood thereof, as she has been seen about three weeks ago in company with a certain CHARLES CLEVIS, a free black, who it is probable will claim her as his wife and pass her for a free woman. A reward of THREE POUNDS will be given for securing the said woman and child, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM HARWOOD.

July 6, 1795.

NOTICE,

THAT St. James's Parish is now in want of a minister of the protestant episcopal church, and that the vestry of said parish will receive applications until Easter Monday next.

By order,

WILLIAM H. HALL, Reg.

Anne-Arundel county, February 1, 1796.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.